

Newport Mercury

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NEWPORT, R. I., FEBRUARY 12, 1910.

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The Mercury.

Cold Weather and Lightning.

Committee of 25.

Superior Court.

Recent Deaths.

Middletown.

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NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1768, and is now in its one hundred and fifty-second year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and, with few exceptions, it has been published every day since its establishment. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns, filled with interesting reading—editorial, state, local and general news, well selected information and valuable farmers' and household departments. Receiving so many homebodies in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

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Societies Occupying Mercury Hall

ROBERT WILLIAMS LODGE, No. 255, Order Sons of St. George, Patrick Edney, President; Fred Hull, Secretary. Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays.

COURT WATSON, No. 670, Foresters of America—James Graham, Chief Ranger; Joseph J. Deane, Recording Secretary. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.

THE NEWPORT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY—James Robertson, President; Daniel J. Conzalla, Secretary. Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays.

LADIES' AUXILIARY, Ancient Order of Hibernians (Division 2)—Mrs. B. Casey, Sub-Vice President; Miss M. Donohue, Secretary. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays.

DAUGHTERS OF THE THISTLE, No. 3—President, Mrs. Catherine Gillespie; Secretary, Mrs. Adam Thompson. Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays.

ADONAI, THOMAS CAMP, Spanish War Veterans. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays.

LADIES' AUXILIARY, Ancient Order of Hibernians (Division 1)—President, Miss Catherine Corley; Secretary, Jennie Fontaine. Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays.

REDWOOD LODGE, No. 11, K. of P.—James H. Hamilton, Chamberlain; Commander, Robert S. Hamilton; Secretary, J. W. Hamilton. Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays.

DAVIS DIVISION, No. 8, U. R. K. of P.—Sir Knight Captain Sidney H. Harvey; J. W. Schwartz, Recorder. Meets 1st Fridays.

GRAN MONTROU, No. 161—John Yule, Chief; Alexander Gillespie, Secretary. Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays.

Local Matters.

Board of Aldermen.

The regular weekly meeting of the board of aldermen was held on Thursday, the most important matter being the consideration of the matter of widening Old Beach road. The commission appointed on this subject presented a report, stating that about 500 feet of land would have to be taken from the LeRoy property and 440 feet from the Hone estate and the Trinity Church corporation. Some of the aldermen were opposed to the change. No estimate of the cost was submitted and the report was referred back to the commission for a statement on this point. Later a petition was received from a number of residents protesting against the change, but as the report of the commission was not complete no action was taken on the petition until the report is amended.

Regular weekly bills and pay rolls were approved. The reports of the enumerators of births were received, showing 587 births during the year. The bills of the enumerators were laid on the table temporarily until the amount of remuneration for each birth recorded should be fixed. Several minor licenses were granted and an order was granted on the dog fund for damages by dogs to poultry.

It was announced that the bonding company to whom had been awarded the contract for bonds for city officers had declined to accept the contract at the price bid by the local agent, and the contract was therefore awarded to J. B. Patonage & Son for \$262.50.

The mail service between Newport and Block Island is to be materially improved, beginning next Monday. From that date until the first of April there will be four mails a week in each direction instead of three as at present. This means that one day in the week the Division will be obliged to make a round trip in one day. Beginning April 1 and continuing until December 31 there will be daily mails to and from Block Island every week day. This is an extension of the daily mail service from October 1 to January 1. The contractor for the mails is J. Elmer Payne, owner of the New Shoreham and the Danielson. The improvement in the service was authorized by the post office department at Washington and was secured through the efforts of Senator C. E. Chaspin of New Shoreham.

There have been many tows and barges in Newport harbor awaiting more favorable weather before proceeding to their destination.

Sunday night and Monday morning marked the coldest points of the winter thus far. Not only was the temperature unusually low for midwinter but there was a penetrating wind that entered at every unprotected point and served to make the conditions more severe. On Monday it was found necessary in some cases to stop work out of doors, and a few schools were dismissed for the day on account of the impossibility of sufficiently warming the rooms.

It was rather chilly Sunday morning, but nothing out of the ordinary. During the day however the temperature fell steadily and by night it was bitterly cold, while the wind tore around the corners and tried to snarl the protecting outer garments from all who found it necessary to be on the streets. Before midnight the thermometers in some parts of the city touched the zero mark and on Monday morning they showed temperatures of from one to six below. During the day the cold did as quickly as it had come, and the temperature rose steadily until Wednesday night when it was treated to the rare phenomenon of a sharp winter thunder storm, which preceded the approach of another cold wave.

Monday morning was a harvest time for plumbers. They had many calls to attend to frozen water pipes, and some customers had to wait until night before repairs could be made. In the business section the damage from frost was more than usually severe because the fires were run low on Sunday.

To Fast Lobster Law.

The Greek fishermen of Newport are preparing to make a legal fight against the new lobster law which limits the issuing of licenses to take lobsters to actual citizens of the United States. When the law was first proposed many of the Greeks who had been in this country for a sufficient length of time made haste to take out their first naturalization papers but some time must elapse before they can complete their naturalization. They are now preparing to carry the matter into court, being represented by counsel, to test the constitutionality of the law. This week a Newport Greek made application to the fish commission for a permit to take lobsters, and the board after giving the application consideration refused it on the ground that the law prohibited the issuing of licenses to any but legal citizens. The matter will be taken before the court as quickly as possible in order to get a decision in time for the spring fishing. The season opens on April 15th, and a great deal of preliminary work has to be done in getting boats and traps ready for the summer. It would mean a considerable loss to the Greeks to make full preparations for spring fishing and then find that they were not allowed to take lobsters, while if the season found them with permits but without the materials they would also suffer considerably.

William Clark of Fall River was found dead in one of the salvage wagons of the Salvation Army which had driven through to Newport on Tuesday to make the customary collections. Clark asked permission of the drivers of the wagon to accompany them on their trip here, and on the return to Fall River he was found dead in the back of the wagon where he had lain down to sleep. He had been drinking, and death was attributed to natural causes.

Henry Johnson of Tiverton is supposed to have fallen from the Stone Bridge and perished of exposure on the ice nearby, where his body was found early Thursday morning. He was about 38 years old and was employed by a contracting firm in Tiverton.

In commemoration of the anniversary of Lincoln's birth, special exercises were held in most of the schools on Friday, and the sessions were abbreviated in consequence. At the Rogers High School and at the Coddington School the exercises were held by all the classes in the large assembly hall.

Two soldiers were gathered in by the police Wednesday night and in the police court the next morning were fined heavily for malicious mischief. They were having a delightful time tipping pickets off fences and breaking windows when two police officers escorted them to the station.

Charles Underwood of this city, a student at the Rogers High School, has received an appointment to the West Point Military Academy as a cadet. The appointment was made by Senator Wetmore.

Mr. Alfred G. Vanderbilt has made a gift of \$100,000 to Yale University, this being only a portion of a total gift of considerably more than that.

The committee of 25 of the representative council is hard at work on the preparation of the budget, but the indications are that the committee will not be prepared to report to the full council for several weeks. Last year the report was presented in March and it will probably be as late this year. All bills are being carefully considered.

There was a long meeting of the committee on Friday evening of last week of which members present. The first hour or so of the session was devoted to a consideration of matters connected with the tax department. Representatives of the board of assessors and the tax collector were present in response to a request from the committee.

There was a long talk regarding the records prepared by the special committee of ten some years ago, the report of which committee was ordered to be turned over to the assessors when completed. There seemed to be a great difference of opinion among the members as to whether or not the report was completed and officially accepted, and also as to its value. It was explained for the assessors that a new card and ledger system is now being prepared and will be ready for use to the tax assessment of this year.

Tax Collector Edward W. Higbee was before the committee and was asked to explain his annual report which was presented to the council at the first of the year. He explained the entries "by error" by saying that for several years there had apparently been over payments of sums to the tax office, but he took charge, and in 1908 there was a deficit, smaller than the amount of the overpayments. There was no evidence of any dishonesty on the part of his predecessor in office, but he had been unable to straighten out matters thoroughly. He showed that a large part of the taxes for 1903 had been collected and was thanked by the committee.

After reviewing these tax matters the committee settled down to a consideration of the budget as reported by the sub-committees. There were many discussions regarding various items, but they were adopted practically as reported by the sub-committees. Before adjournment the committee completed the consideration of the estimates for the highway department, street lights, public schools, and police.

The next meeting was set for Friday evening, February 11.

Mr. and Mrs. James O. Banks celebrated the fifteenth anniversary of their marriage at their home on Warner street Monday evening, about 75 persons falling during the reception. The house was decorated for the occasion with potted plants and cut flowers, and there were many beautiful and useful gifts sent the couple, including much cut glass. A musical program was rendered during the evening. Mr. and Mrs. Banks were married at Ellsworth, N. J., February 7, 1895, but have made their home in Newport for a number of years.

Chaplain and Mrs. William Gilbert Casard, U. S. N., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mary Emily Casard, to Assistant Paymaster Dallas Beche Walworth, U. S. N., on duty at the Training Station. Paymaster Walworth is the son of Captain Dallas Beche Walworth, one of the newly created aides to the Secretary of the Navy. He has been connected with the pay corps of the navy since July 10, 1906, and has recently returned from a sea voyage, part of which was spent in the Philippines.

Princeton University would very much like to have that half-million dollars that William Cooper Proctor of Cincinnati offered and then withdrew. The trustees of the college have held a meeting this week and have expressed to Mr. Proctor a hope that he may decide to the near future to reopen the question when no agreement on the matters in dispute can probably be reached.

It is understood that Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont and other prominent workers in the woman suffrage movement will appear before the Senate committee on special legislation to advocate the passage of the suffrage bill now before that committee. The date for the hearing has not been set, but it will probably be within a short time, and the hearing should be an interesting one.

At the annual meeting of the National Lawn Tennis Association in New York last week it was voted to hold the allcomers tournament at the Newport Casino next August as usual. It was also voted to hold a clay court tournament in Omaha, to be designated as the clay court championship of the United States, the date to be announced later.

The flag of Excelsior Lodge, No. 49, I. O. O. F., has been at half-staff on account of the death of James Hilton, a member of that order.

Monday was motion day in the Superior Court, and there was considerable business to come before the Justice, Judge Rathbun.

The Walker divorce case was brought up on the question of jurisdiction, this having been laid over from the January motion day. This was a petition for a separate maintenance brought by Nina Walker against her husband, James W. G. Walker, civil engineer at the Training Station here. The question of jurisdiction was settled by Judge Rathbun, who ruled that the petitioner had not obtained a legal residence in this State, the case having been filed one day after she left her husband's home, the latter not being a resident of the State. A decree was therefore entered dismissing the case, but Mr. Harvey of counsel for the petitioner noted an exception to the ruling.

In Newport Water Works vs. William N. McVicar et al, decree was entered confirming the report of the commissioners in the condemnation proceedings, allowing \$2500 to defendants. In the two cases of William E. Dennis vs. William E. Dennis, Jr., the decrees of the Probate Court were confirmed and the appeals were dismissed. These cases had been defaulted at the December session of the court.

The case of J. F. J. O'Connor vs. John William Sterling was assigned for the next motion day, and in Bellevue Realty Co. vs. same defendant plaintiff submitted to judgment on the pleadings.

Counsel will submit briefs in the case of Nathan David vs. The Old Colony Street Railway Company.

The new home of Arthur Carless James on Beacon Hill continues to be a place of great activity. Commodore James has been on recently to look over the place, but there is not yet a great deal to be seen excepting a busy work. The last of the big tanks for his private water supply has been hoisted to the site this week and the tanks will soon be placed in position. These tanks will be kept under constant air pressure so as to insure an excellent supply of water without depending upon the public pressure which at times is very low in that region. Commodore James is negotiating for the purchase of an additional strip of land to be added to his holdings in that vicinity.

There is an interesting strike at the East Greenwich Academy, a Methodist institution of which Rev. C. A. Stenhouse, formerly of Newport, is the principal. Practically all of the day pupils of the town of East Greenwich have left the school and declare that they will not return, an attitude in which they are said to be supported by their parents, and the town is now looking for another school to which the pupils may be sent. The strike is the result of the dismissal of one of the teachers in the school.

The case of Elizabeth E. Underwood et al. vs. the Old Colony Street Railway will probably be heard by the Supreme Court. Judge Baker in the Superior Court recently ordered that the verdict of the jury be reduced from \$9,000 to \$3000 or a new trial would be directed. To this decision counsel for the plaintiffs have filed an appeal which will bring the case before the Supreme Court.

Mrs. Abby L. Ball died at the home of her son, Mr. William H. Ball, at Natick last Sunday, in the ninety-second year of her age. She was a native of Block Island, and was the youngest of four sisters, all living to be over 90 years of age. She had resided in Natick over 40 years. A son and daughter survive her: Mr. William H. Ball and Mrs. Welcomes Dodge, of Block Island.

Mr. Dutce W. Flint of Providence has been elected commodore of the Edgewood Yacht Club for the year 1910. He is the owner of the handsome craft Unome II and is the youngest commodore ever elected to preside over this club. Mr. Flint is well known here, being a son-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph T. Howard of this city.

Miss Electra Havemeyer, daughter of Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, and Mr. J. Watson Webb, were married at St. Bartholomew's Church, New York, Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. C. L. F. Robinson and daughter are at the Hotel Wolcott in New York for a few weeks. Col. Robinson has sailed for Europe.

Messrs. George S. Gardner and John S. Cresswell are enjoying their yearly vacation, having gone to Bermuda for a few weeks.

Mr. John Treys is entirely recovered from his recent severe illness.

Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster was in New York the past week.

Mr. William Iays will make a trip to Venezuela.

Mrs. E. B. Briggs is ill at her home on Mill street.

Mrs. Henry L. Hall. The sad news of the death of Mrs. Ida Redford Hall, wife of Mr. Henry L. Hall, of Plainfield, N. J., at the Newport Hospital on Saturday of last week, was received with much sorrow by a host of friends and acquaintances. She had not been in the best of health for some time, and the Monday previous to her death she underwent an operation at the Hospital. Her many friends, although realizing her serious condition, were hopeful of her recovery, but her strength was not sufficient to stand the strain and she gradually failed.

Mrs. Hall spent her girlhood days in Newport and was married to Mr. Hall in 1887 in the old chapel of the United Congregational Church. They went abroad for several years, after which they returned to this country, going to New Jersey to reside. Mrs. Hall had endeavored herself to a host of friends by her bright and sunny disposition, and despite the fact that she was constantly adding to her list of friends she never failed to remember her old friends whenever and wherever she met them, and she brought much sunshine into the lives of those less fortunate in life than herself. In Plainfield, N. J., where she had made her home for many years, she will be greatly missed, as she took an active interest in all church and charitable entertainments and gave much of her time and energy for this work. At the time of her death she was President of the Woman's Exchange in Plainfield. Mrs. Hall spent a greater part of last summer in Newport with her sister, Mrs. Thomas Munford Seabury, Jr., and returned here some weeks ago to spend the remainder of the winter.

Funeral services were held from the residence of her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Seabury, Jr., on Bath road Monday afternoon and were largely attended. Rev. Gustavus A. Hulbert, pastor of the United Congregational Church, officiated. The body was later taken to Plainfield, N. J., for interment, being accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Seabury, Mr. and Mrs. L. K. Carr and Dr. A. Chase Sanford and a number of other relatives and friends.

First M. E. Church.

The fourth quarterly conference of the First Methodist Episcopal Church was held on Thursday evening, when it was unanimously voted that Rev. Joseph Cooper be requested to remain as pastor for another year, making the fourth that he has been with that church. It was also granted leave of absence for a time in order to benefit his health. The following trustees and stewards were elected for the ensuing year:

Trustees—J. W. Horton, T. T. Plimack, J. P. Peckham, C. O. Hays, Robert H. Burlingame, T. Fred Knoll, J. A. Hazard and R. C. Beecher. Stewards—J. P. Peckham, H. O. Bletcher, B. P. Stone, William H. Arnold, Clarence Stanhope, G. H. Young, T. B. Champlin, Alfred W. Chase, J. J. Norton, Charles H. Teller, Arnold H. James, Fred Weir and Dr. John A. Young.

A fair crop of ice has been harvested in Newport during the winter. The houses are by no means full but there is a considerable supply laid gathered at different times during the winter. The ice men had hopes of completing the crop during the cold spell during the first of the week and labored industriously as long as the ice was fit to cut, but the thaw made it necessary to suspend work until another freeze came.

Mr. C. E. Hilstrom died in Boston on Monday. He was a brother-in-law of Mr. Andrew Johnson of this city, and learned his trade here at the shops of the Newport Foundry. He leaves a widow and one daughter.

Mr. James Hilton died at his home on Farewell street early Monday morning after a long illness. He was a cabinet maker by trade. Besides his father, one sister, Miss Lottie A. Hilton, survives him.

Mr. Harry Simpson has accepted a position in the drafting room of the General Electric Company at Schenectady, N. Y.

Mrs. Emily Ferry is visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Snoford T. Gladding, in New York.

Colonel and Mrs. John H. Wetherell have been entertaining Miss Marian Washburn of Lewiston, Me.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont gave a dinner Monday evening in Washington at their new home.

The public schools are opening the afternoon session at 2, instead of 1.30, and closing at 4.

Mr. Pardon S. Knoll, formerly chief of police of this city, is spending a few days in Newport.

Mr. David B. Allen is slowly recovering from an operation at the Newport Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Eliza Dyer have gone to Europe to remain until the early summer.

Following the morning service at the Berkeley Memorial Chapel on Sunday last the rite of baptism was administered to two young ladies by Rev. Jatta Griswold. In the afternoon there was an adult baptism at the Methodist Episcopal Church, the probationer being received into full membership in the church.

The Oliphant Reading Club held its regular meeting last week at the Holy Cross Guild House so that a larger number might be enabled to hear Rev. Frederick W. Goodman of Holy Cross and St. Mary's churches, who had been invited to speak before the club and their friends upon his 7-year's missionary labors in Alaska. The opening business session was held in the Guild room and it was voted to invite Mrs. Kilton, of the Edgewood Woman's Club, to speak before the Oliphant Club, March 4, upon "Rhode Island Indian Landmarks and Legends," at the home of Mrs. John R. Coggeshall on Union street. At 8 o'clock the members adjourned to the Assembly hall where the invited guests had assembled and where Mr. Goodman gave an interesting talk for an hour and a half upon his experience at the frozen north. An easy and graceful speaker, his vivid descriptions riveted the attention of his hearers save where ripples of amusement swept over the gathering at some humorous anecdote. The audience numbered some 75 members and their friends. Two piano numbers by Miss Helen Blison added to the pleasure of the occasion and during the serving of refreshments there was singing by Mrs. Philip Wilbur. The affair was one of the most enjoyable of the club year. Spruce and pine boughs were used in decorating the hall, and narcissus, daffodils and jonquils in vases were arranged in the Guild room and upon the piano.

The meeting this week will include a program of a patriotic nature and Mrs. Clara E. Denon of Portsmouth, the hostess, will give an original poem composed for "The Daughters of the American Revolution," of which order she is a member. Mrs. John R. Coggeshall, the chairman of the Industrial and Child Labor committee of the Oliphant Club, will also give an account of the hearing before the House upon a bill to improve the laws for working children in this State, which was under discussion Wednesday. Mrs. Coggeshall attended the session at the State House as a member of the Federated Clubs of Rhode Island which were largely represented in the gathering.

The beginning of Lent was observed by a morning service on Ash Wednesday at the Berkeley Memorial Chapel, and an afternoon service at St. Mary's Church, the rectors officiating. In the evening Rev. Linden H. White of St. James Church, Fall River, spoke before a large congregation at Holy Cross Church.

A novel entertainment which was attractively new in this locality was presented on Tuesday evening at Holy Cross Guild House by the members of the Sunshine Circle of this parish under their Director, Miss Helen Weaver. The affair was a pleasing success. The entertainment was known as "The Sunshine Magazine" and was a series of tableaux representing the different pages of the book; the front and back covers, front-piece pictures and portraits, reading matter, jokes, poems, and advertisements. The costumes and the whole arrangement were perfect in detail and were arranged to be exhibited in a frame. In effect, the living pictures were an exact reproduction of the pages which they illustrated.

Between the numbers, Miss Marjorie Hicks of Bristol Ferry, whistling solist and pianist, gave numerous selections. Later the young ladies served cocoa and fancy crackers and there was dancing with music by Mrs. Benj. Smith of Newport. Miss Weaver was assisted by her sister, Miss Maude Weaver. The proceeds, some \$17, will be added to the fund for the improvement and adornment of the grounds about the Church and Guild House.

An illustrated lecture on India was given on Tuesday evening at the Methodist Episcopal Church by its pastor, Rev. Clayton E. Delamater, assisted by Dr. W. C. Studdard of Newport. Under the South India Company Rev. Mr. Delamater was sent to Bombay and afterwards was stationed at the central province of Nagpore in 1883, at Baroda in 1889-1890 and again at Bombay 1891 to 1891. Among the 200 slides were shown the scenery, streets, houses, churches and temples, the various castes, the rich and the poor, and the various trades workers as their profession, also a portrait of Mr. Delamater surrounded by men of the different castes who were associated with him as teachers and native workers.

He sang various songs in the language of the country which were used in the schools and by the native preachers in calling attention to the preaching which is often conducted in the streets and bazaar. Much time is of necessity consumed in learning the languages. The attendance was not as large as was anticipated owing to the same evening. At the conclusion of the lecture home made candy was on sale. The affair was conducted by the Epworth League of the Church.

At the meeting of Aquidneck Grange held Thursday evening at the Town Hall, an excellent report was given by the delegate from this Grange, Mr. Joseph A. Peckham, who attended the two days' session of the Farmers' Institute held this week in Providence. Prominent speakers from various parts of New England were present and spoke upon many topics of special benefit to agriculturists. During the Grange lecturer's hour, which was conducted by Mr. Charles H. Ward, a fine Lincoln program was given. This included a biography, and anecdotes and incidents in the life of this great man. These were interspersed by the singing of patriotic songs by the Grange members, with Miss Lizzie P. Peckham as soloist. A social hour with light refreshments completed an enjoyable evening.



The Riverman

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Chapter 23

A GROUP of three small log cabins marked the Johnson and later the Heinzelman camp. From the chimneys a smoke arose. Twenty or thirty rivermen lounged about the sunny side of the largest structure. Orde clucked to his horses, and the spidery wheels of the buckboard swung lightly over the wet hummocks, to come to a stop opposite the men.

"Hello, boys!" said he cheerfully. No one replied. Orde looked them over with some interest. They were a dirty, unkempt, unshaven, hard looking lot, with bloodshot eyes, a flicker of the daredevil in expression, beyond the first youth, hardened into an enduring toughness of fiber—had men from the Saginaw in truth and, unless Orde was mistaken, men just off a drunk and therefore especially dangerous, men eager to fight at the drop of the hat and ready to employ all the terrifying weapons of the rough and tumble.

"Who's your boss?" asked Orde.

"The tough Red," a man snarled. Orde had heard of this man, of his personality and his deeds. Like Silver Jack of the Muskegon, his exploits had been celebrated in song. A big, broad faced man, with a red beard, strong as a bull and savage as a wild beast, it was said that while jobbing for Morrison & Daly in some of that firm's Saginaw valley holdings the Rough Red discovered that a horse had gone lame. He called the driver of that team before him, seized an iron starting bar and with it broke the man's leg. "Try th' lameness yourself, Barney Mallan."



"Why, Jim Bourke?" cried Orde.

said he. "To appeal to the charity of such a man would be utterly useless. Orde saw this point. He picked up his rifle and spoke to his team.

A huge riverman planted himself squarely in the way. The others, rising, slowly surrounded the rig.

He drove deliberately ahead, forcing the men to step aside, and stopped his horses by a stub. He fled, then there and descended. A huge form appeared above the river bank.

Orde made out the great square figure of the boss, his stout hat, his flaming red beard, his dingy mackinaw coat, his dingy black and white checked flannel shirt, his dingy blue trousers tucked into high socks, and, instead of driving boots, his ordinary lumberman's rubbers. In a moment he thrust through the brush and stood before Orde. He stared at the young man, and then, with a wild Irish yell, leaped upon him. Orde, caught unawares, was unable to struggle against the gigantic riverman. He was pinned back against the wall, and the Rough Red's face was within two feet of his own.

"And how are ye, ye old darlin'?" shouted the latter, with a roll of oaths.

"Why, Jim Bourke?" cried Orde.

The Rough Red jerked him to his feet and pounded him mightily on the back.

"You could snooze!" he bellowed. "Where th' blankety blank did ye come from? Byes," he shouted to the men, "It's me could boss on th' Au Sable six year back—that time, ye mind, when we had th' lee jam! Glory be, but I'm glad to see ye!"

"I didn't know you'd turned into the Rough Red," laughed Orde.

The Rough Red grinned.

"What have ye been doin'?"

"That's just it, Jimmy," said Orde, drawing the giant one side, out of ear shot. "All my eggs are in one basket, and it's a mean trick of you to hire out for filthy lucre to kick that basket."

"What do ye mane?" asked the Rough Red.

"You don't mean to tell me," countered Orde, "that this crew has been sent up here just to break out those measly little rollways?"

"Thim?" said the Rough Red.

"Thim? Not much! Thim's my body-guard. They can lick their weight in wild cats, and I'd like well to see th' gang of highbankers that infests this river try to pry thim out. We were sent here to fight. Me boss and th' sucker that's droiven this river has a row on."

"Jimmy," said Orde, "didn't you know that I am the gentleman last mentioned? I'm driving this river, and that's my dam-keeper you've got bid away somewhere here, and that's

my water you're planning to waste!"

"What?" In a tone of vast astonishment, the Rough Red mentioned his probable desert in the future life.

"Luk here, Jack," said he after a moment. "Here's a crew of white water birlers that ye can't beat nowhere. What do ye want us to do? We're now gettin' \$4 a day and board from that murderin' old villain Heinzelman, so we can afford to wurk for ye cheap."

Orde hesitated.

"Oh, please do now, darlin'!" wheedled the Rough Red, his little eyes aglance with mischief. "Send us some more peavies, and we'll bilp ye on yure rollways. And bilp us afore ye go how-ye want this dam, and that's th' way she'll be. Come, now, dear, and ain't ye short handed now?"

Orde slapped his knee and laughed.

"This is sure one deuce of a joke!" he cried. "It sure be!"

"I'll take you boys on," said Orde at last, "at the usual wages—dollar and a half for the jam, three for the rear. I doubt if you'll see much of Heinzelman's money when this leaks out."



Chapter 24

THUS Orde, by the sheer good luck that sometimes favors men engaged in large enterprises, not only frustrated a plan likely to bring failure to his interests, but filled up his crews. It may be remarked here, as well as later, that the "errors of the Saginaw" played with the drive to its finish and proved reliable and tractable in every particular.

The Rough Red's enormous strength, daredevil spirit and alimbness of body made him invaluable at this dangerous work. The crews on the various beats now had their hands full to keep the logs running. The slightest check at any one point meant a jam, for there was no way of stopping the unending procession.

Jams on the river, contrary to general belief, are of very common occurrence. Throughout the length of the drive there were probably three or four hangups a day. Each of these had to be broken, and in the breaking was danger.

Orde after the rear was well started, patrolled the length of the drive in his light buckboard. At times he remained at one camp for several days watching the trend of the work. The improvements made during the preceding summer gave him the greatest satisfaction, especially the apron at the falls.

No trouble was experienced until Heinzelman's rollways were reached. Here Orde had boomed a free channel to prevent Heinzelman from filling up the entire river bed with his rollways. When the jam of the drive had descended the river as far as this Heinzelman had not yet begun to break out. Hardly had Orde's first crew passed, however, when Heinzelman's men began to break down the logs into the drive. Long before the rear caught up Heinzelman's drive was in the water, mingled with the sixty or eighty million feet Orde had in charge.

The situation was plain. All Heinzelman now had to do was to retain a small crew, which should follow after the rear in order to sack what logs the latter should leave stranded. As it was impossible in so great a mass of timbers and in the haste of a pressing labor to distinguish or discriminate against any single brand, Heinzelman was in a fair way to get his logs sent downstream with practically no expense.

"Vell, my boy," remarked the German quite frankly to Orde as they met on the road one day, "looks like I got you dis time, eh?"

Orde laughed.

"If you mean your logs are going down with ours, why, I guess you have. But you paste this in your hat—you're going to keep awful busy, and it's going to cost you something to get 'em down."

Orde's drivers kept a sharp look-out for "H" logs and wherever possible thrust them aside into eddies and backwaters.

This, of course, merely made work for the sackers Heinzelman had left above the rear.

Soon they were in charge of a very fair little drive of their own. Their lot was not enviable.

One day when Orde's buckboard drew into camp he sent Bourke away to repair damages while he called the cook to help unpack several heavy boxes of hardware.

They proved to contain about thirty small hatchets, well sharpened and each with a leather guard. When the rear crew had come in that night Orde distributed the hatchets.

"Boys," said he, "while you're on

the work I want you an to keep a watch out for these 'H' logs, and whenever you strike one I want you to blaze it plainly so there won't be any mistake about it."

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As the last log shot through Orde cried, "Tear out the booms!"

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Now, however, Orde unchained these boom logs. The men pushed them ashore, clamped in their peavies and, using these implements as handles, carried the booms back into the woods. Then everybody tramped back and forth, round and about, to confuse the trail. Orde was like a mischievous boy at a school prank.

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"I guess that will keep them busy for a day or two," commented Orde.

This, as Orde has said, would be sufficiently annoying to Heinzelman, but would have little real effect on the main issue, which was that the German was getting down his logs with a crew of less than a dozen men. Nevertheless Orde in a vast spirit of fun took delight in inventing and executing practical jokes of the general sort just described. One day the chore boy, who had been over to Spruce Rapids after mail, reported that an additional crew of twenty had been sent in to Heinzelman's drive. This was gratifying.

"We're making him scratch gravel, boys, anyway," said Orde.

The men entered into the spirit of the thing. In fact, their enthusiasm was almost too exuberant. Orde had constantly to negative new and ingenious schemes.

"No, boys," said he, "I want to keep on the right side of the law. We may need it later."

Logs rarely jam on rising water, for the simple reason that constantly the surface area of the river is increasing, thus tending to separate the logs. On the other hand, falling water, tending to crowd the drive closer together, is especially prolific of trouble. Therefore, on flood water the watchers scattered along the stretches of the river had little to do—save, strand Heinzelman's logs for him.

Up to a certain point this was all very well. Orde took pains not to countenance it officially and caused word to be passed about that, while he did not expect his men to help drive Heinzelman's logs, they must not go out of their way to strand them.

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The Mercury.

Newport, R. I.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Manager.

Office Telephone 131
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Saturday, February 12, 1910.

Ex-President Roosevelt has expressed his willingness to have the people of the United States extend the hand to him upon his return from his hunting expedition. The question now at issue is whether or not President Taft should come to New York to see him or should await him at Washington.

Mrs. Russell Sage has been received with open arms in the South where she is said to have distributed gold with a lavish hand for charitable purposes. She has a great deal of money that she wishes to dispose of before she dies, as the late Russell Sage devoted his time to accumulating and left the burden of distributing his vast wealth to his widow.

The House committee on rivers and harbors has completed its estimate of the amounts needed for work during the year, and a bill will be introduced at once calling for an appropriation of \$40,000,000 for this purpose. It is safe to say that the bill will not pass in its entirety but there will probably be large appropriations made for river and harbor improvements at this session of Congress.

It was a cold day for Boston when Mayor Fitzgerald was inaugurated for a four-year term—that is, the temperature was very low. The new mayor will probably get sufficiently warmed up when his henchmen get to their thoroughly earnest work in demanding large salaries. Luckily for the mayor he has the requirements of the civil service commission to fall back upon when he wishes to refuse appointments.

Senator Sanborn, of Newport, in the last issue of the weekly paper, of which he is editor and publisher, devoted two editorial to the subject of offices held by Newport men. He claimed that Providence has the majority. His principal claim why Newport should have and should retain the place is that it has the fact that that city sends a solid Republican delegation to the General Assembly with clocklike regularity. Providence is true.

We said nothing of the kind, and the Tribune editor, if he can read the English language, knows that we said nothing about Newport sending Republicans or Democrats to the General Assembly. What we did say was that Newport County, not the city alone, sent men of experience and did not change them every year as has been the case with Providence and some of the other towns of the State, and that is why Newport County shows up well on committees.

The retirement of Mrs. Charles Warren Lippitt as State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution means a real loss to the society, although her successors without doubt a woman of ability. Mrs. Lippitt had accomplished much for the Rhode Island branch of the national organization and had assisted greatly in bringing the order in this State into national prominence. The Daughters of the American Revolution is a splendid society with the worthy object of instilling the principles of patriotism into the minds and hearts of all. The local chapter has accomplished much good, not only in this way, but also in enabling several deserving pupils in the High School to continue their education.

To-day marks the one hundred and first anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln. Probably no man stands closer in the love of the people of the North than does he, and even those of the South, with the passing of the years that have removed their bitterness, have learned to appreciate the greatness of his heart and mind. A man of the common people, brought to the highest office in the nation at the most critical period of her history, Abraham Lincoln conducted his country through a terrible four years' war, and at its conclusion laid down his life without a murmur or regret at its untimely end. Plain in his speech, simple in his interests, warm-hearted and kindly in his bearing, the true greatness of the man could only be brought out by the urgency of the demands that made him send armies of soldiers to their deaths that the nation might live.

At the Farmers Institute at the Kings ton College this week, one prominent worker in agricultural education urged the New England farmers to pay attention to the corn crop. As he concisely put it, "Why should we pay 70 cents a bushel for corn, when we can raise it for 45 cents?" The New England farmers could well pay attention to this suggestion. They claim that they are not making any money on account of the high cost of feed, even though the prices of their products have increased in the last few years. Some have contended that their corn crops, when tried in the past few years, have been complete failures, but is there any real reason why corn can not be raised in the East as successfully as in the West? The farmers would do well to at least carefully consider some of the pertinent remarks that were made at the institute.

General Assembly.

The House on Thursday passed the bill providing for the appointment by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, of a commission of nine members to have charge of the re-districting the State in accordance with the amendment to the constitution adopted by the people last fall. The bill provides that the federal census of 1910 shall be used if it is available in time, and if not, the State census of 1905 shall be used. The passage of the bill in the House was accompanied by much oratory on the part of Democratic members who first tried to strike out the clause providing for the advice and consent of the Senate and then tried to adopt an amendment providing that five of the members shall be Republicans and four Democrats. They were defeated on both questions.

Several public hearings have been held by committees during the week, including one on the bill requiring lights for all vehicles, which encountered strong opposition, and one on the child labor bill.

On Wednesday many of the members of the Senate and House went to Woonsocket to look into the matter of a new State armory there, for which many residents of that city are very anxious.

Exports Fall Slightly.

The commercial relations of the United States with the Orient do not show the decline that has been asserted. On the contrary there has been a normal growth in our share of the imports of that part of the world, according to O. P. Austin, chief of the bureau of statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor, in a recent address at Portland, Me.

Mr. Austin began his address by saying that he welcomed this opportunity to discuss the subject of our commercial relations with the Orient, especially because of the statement now frequently being made that we are losing our hold upon the commerce of that part of the world. "This assertion that we are losing our share in the imports of the oriental countries is not, he said, sustained by an examination of their official records down to the end of 1903, the latest year for which complete statements of those countries are available.

While it is true that our records of exports to China and Japan do show a large fall in 1905 and 1906 when compared with 1903 and 1904, it must be remembered that the imports of Japan were abnormally large in 1905, because of requirements in carrying on the war with Russia, and that she in 1905 increased her imports from the United States, her nearest source of supplies, 125 per cent over those of 1903, making the record of our exports to Japan in that year abnormally high. The reopening in 1905 and 1906 of Northern China, which had been closed to commerce during the war between China and Japan, made an equally large growth in the purchases of American merchandise. For China, especially cotton goods, and our exports to China in 1905 were, like those to Japan, abnormally high. The excessive importation of American cottons into China in 1905 and 1906—ad importation far in excess of the consuming power of her cotton goods market—almost suspended purchases of American cottons in 1907 and 1908, causing a great fall in the value of our total exports to that country.

While in 1909 the exports of cottons to China returned to practically normal conditions, this gain was offset by the suspension of her purchases of copper from the United States for college purposes, terminated by reason of the cessation of further manufacture of copper coin, and the further fact that the excessively high prices of wheat, flour and meat in 1909 caused a marked falling off in the sales of those articles to China and the Orient generally. Mineral oils also show a fall in exports to the Orient in 1909, partly because of abnormally large shipments of that article in 1908, and partly because of the fact that much of the oil now shipped to the Orient now goes in bulk at about one-half the price per gallon of that sent in cans or cases, the former method of shipment to that part of the world. In the case of Japan the excessively high prices of American raw cotton caused her to purchase her supplies in 1909 chiefly from India, thus reducing by nearly four million dollars our 1909 exports of that article to that country, while the high prices of wheat, flour, meats and manufactures of iron and steel also caused marked reductions in our sales of those articles to Japan.

The fear expressed in certain quarters that the combination of occidental capital and methods with oriental labor in cotton manufacturing and other industries of this character will prove destructive or disadvantageous to similar lines in other parts of the world was not shared by the speaker, who said that the experiments made in this line during the past decade in Japan and more than two decades in India had not justified the fears thus expressed. On the contrary, the increase in employment and wages and general stimulation in local industries had greatly enlarged the demand for cotton goods, especially in India, whose imports of cotton manufactures have grown from 63 million dollars in 1897 to 133 million in 1907.

Professional Success.

Ministers and teachers, it is claimed and admitted, are underpaid. It is also known that out of the army of lawyers a large proportion does not average as large earnings as first class mechanics. The New York American Medicine declares that the earnings of the doctors of New York do not amount to more than \$1200 a year on an average taking into the figuring the big incomes of certain specialists and surgeons, which keep the average up. The fact is that the professions are too crowded, and it is obvious that only a fraction of the young men who enter into them succeeds. A great majority may exist but that is about all and many drop out entirely and seek other work. The professional life must be judged as to its financial success by the average of those who follow it, not by the luck of a few. It is like mining. When one man is heard of who strikes a bonanza the nine hundred and ninety-nine who find nothing but hard work and deprivation drop off into nameless graves.

Washington Matters.

Much Anxiety Over the Decision of the Supreme Court in the American Tobacco Company's Case—Action by Congress Awaited in the Administration's Federal Incorporation Measure—The National Red Cross May Play an Important Part in the Diplomatic Affairs of the Nation—Notes.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)
Washington, D. C., Feb. 11, 1910.

The greatest anxiety prevails among thinking men in the administration, including the leaders of Congress, regarding the forthcoming decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the American Tobacco Company. If the decision of the lower court is sustained it will mean the appointment of a receiver for the tobacco trust. The directors of that great corporation will be discharged from further responsibility and a receiver will assume charge of its affairs, not for the purpose of administering them in the interest of stockholders, but for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the company, of disposing of its assets, presumably to the highest bidder, and of cutting adrift on the financial sea the integral parts of that great aggregation of concerns. This will inevitably result in fearful loss to those who own the securities of the organization. Moreover, the affirmation by the court of last resort of the principle involved will leave the administration no alternative but immediately to institute suit against practically every concern which has been constructed on similar lines. One does not need to be a pessimist to see a condition bordering on industrial chaos as a result of the disintegration of the chief corporations of the country. But if they are found to exist in violation of the law they must come down and it is, President Taft's belief that it is far better to see some chaotic conditions for a short time than to allow the illegal corporations to obtain a grip upon the country which might never be shaken off.

There is no likelihood that the administration's federal incorporation measure will receive favorable action by either House of Congress at this session. There has been some reluctance on the part of the leaders to admit this fact but they have finally concluded that there is no good end to be served by concealing it. Two factors contribute to this situation. First it would be impossible to adopt legislation of such far-reaching importance in the face of determined opposition of the minority. It would be talked to death in the Senate even were it possible under whip and spur to obtain a majority for it in the House. In the second place there is a grave question regarding the political expediency of such legislation. Democratic administrations regarded the Sherman law as a dead letter and finally it fell to a Republican administration; the law came under the direction of Philander Knox the then Attorney-General and he resuscitated it and secured for it such judicial interpretation as gave it force. Since the decision in the Northern Securities case Republican administrations have been seeking assiduously to enforce the statute. The wisdom of seeking now, at a time when the end sought seems about to be attained, to mitigate its effects is seriously questioned, especially in view of the present temper of the people. Were the only sufferers those managers of great combinations who have brought these into being there would be no hesitation whatever about permitting them to take the consequences of their own lawlessness but the anxiety that is felt is due to a vast number of innocent people whom it would be impossible to save from punishment intended for a few.

Americans generally little realize the important part which the National Red Cross may play in the diplomatic affairs of this nation. That the services rendered by that organization at Bluefields contributed materially to allay the resentment aroused among the supporters of Zelaya by the action of the United States has become obvious. That the generosity and timeliness of the assistance rendered by the Red Cross to the sufferers from the earthquake in the vicinity of Messina has served more strongly to cement the bonds of friendship between this country and Italy is a well recognized fact. But a recent and unexpected development of it is power for good has attracted the attention of those members of the administration who have to do with the adjustment of tariff relations under the Payne law and who learn that because of prompt and effective assistance rendered to those afflicted by the Paris floods, there is a growing sentiment in France that the government at Paris should stand ready to make all reasonable concessions to the end that there shall be no tariff war between that country and the United States. Such ends have, of course, been as little contemplated as the catastrophes which called forth the ministrations of the Red Cross but that does not make them less welcome.

It is planned that the investigation of the cost of living contemplated by the Senate will not include "hearings" from a great multiplicity of witnesses. The existing instrumentalities of the government will be utilized to procure the facts. The great army of employees from the Department of Agriculture will be used to procure and present in available form the facts regarding prices received by the initial producers and to this army may also be entrusted the collection of data regarding the prices at which such products are sold by commission men.

The Department of Commerce and Labor will be used to secure the cost of manufacture, selling prices at the mill and so on. In this way it is believed the information can be quickly procured and an analysis and report made before Congress adjourns. Senator Lodge, the author of the Senate resolution, is of the opinion that the investigation will show that the prices throughout the world have increased as a result of the increased production of gold.

The Southern New England Railway Company, which will be practically a part of the Grand Trunk Railway, has applied to the General Assembly for a charter to this State. It is proposed to extend the Grand Trunk from Palmer, Mass., down to the State line, and from Woonsocket the road will run into Providence practically paralleling the New York, New Haven & Hartford. Many of the Providence business men are anxious for the connection to be made. A number of Providence bankers and others are named among the incorporators of the new road.

Mrs. Karl M. Stone has been visiting friends in New Bedford, Mass.

YOUNG ROOSEVELT TO WED

Engagement to Miss Alexander of New York Is Announced.

New York, Feb. 11.—Society is greatly interested in and not a little surprised at the engagement announced by Mrs. Henry A. Alexander of this city of her daughter, Miss Eleanor H. Alexander, and Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., eldest son of Theodore and Mrs. Roosevelt.



THEODORE ROOSEVELT, JR.

Miss Alexander, who is 21 years old, is the only daughter of Mrs. Alexander. Her father, Henry A. Alexander, was formerly a New York lawyer, but now resides in Paris, where for several years he has been counsel for the American embassy.

Mr. Roosevelt is now employed in the American department of the Hartford United company. He is 23 years of age.

SPITZER GETS TWO YEARS IN PRISON

Says He Had to Go to Save Sugar Men Higher Up

New York, Feb. 11.—Oliver S. Spitzer, former dock superintendent of the Williamsburg refinery of the sugar trust, who was found guilty of conspiring to defraud the government in the weighing of importations of sugar, was sentenced to serve two years in the federal prison in Atlanta, by Judge Martin, in the criminal branch of the United States circuit court.

"The sugar trust made a scapegoat of me. It deserved me absolutely. It punished and ruined me after I served it faithfully for twenty-nine years," said Spitzer after sentence was pronounced. In broken tones Spitzer bitterly arraigned the sugar trust, saying that the government wanted a victim and he was given. He declared that he had to go to make those higher up safe, and denied that he had even the slightest knowledge of frauds at the docks.

HAS VIOLATED NO LAW

New Haven Road Promises Great Things If Given the Chance

Boston, Feb. 11.—Vice President Byrnes of the New Haven railroad outlined plans for a big and novel monopoly when he appeared before the legislative committee upon railroads to talk upon the suggestion of the railroad, bank and tax commission, that there be a body of experts to investigate the New Haven.

Byrnes flatly refused to admit that the New Haven had violated the laws of the commonwealth, and pleaded for sanity in handling the great transportation problem, while he promised that if given a chance the New Haven would spend \$50,000,000 in ten years, and that in fifteen years would be lighting by electricity every town and city through which it passed.

Byrnes said that the New Haven wanted to operate trolleys, steamships, use water power and furnish light and power. He said that it was a step backward not to permit the company to do what it can do more cheaply than anybody else.

NOT PROPERLY NOURISHED

Thousands of Chicago Children Go to School With Empty Stomachs

Chicago, Feb. 9.—The statement that 5000 Chicago children go to school hungry each day and that 10,000 are not properly nourished was verified by Assistant Superintendent Shoop.

"I am certain the figures are not overdrawn," said Shoop. "I know from personal observation that many children do not make progress in school because they do not receive good, nourishing food."

A Toothsome Revue.

During the reign of Charles II., the age of gallantry, it was the custom among gentlemen when they drank a lady's health in order that they might do her still more honor to destroy at the same time some part of their clothing.

Upon one occasion Sir Charles Sedley was dining in a tavern and had a particularly fine necktie on, whereupon one of his friends to play him a trick drank to the health of a certain lady, at the same time throwing his necktie to the fire. Of course Sir Charles had to do likewise, but he got even, for not long after that, dining with the same company, he drank the health of a fair one, at the same time ordering a dentist whom he had engaged to be present to pull out a refractory tooth which had been troubling him. Every one else was obliged in this manner to mourn a molar.

Weather Bulletin.

Copyrighted 1910 by W. T. Foster, Washington, D. C., Feb. 10, 1910.

Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent about Feb. 12 to 17, warm wave (2 to 16, cool wave 16 to 18). This disturbance will break up the winter storm period predicted for first half of February, and will inaugurate a series of storms more in the order due in early spring. Temperatures of this disturbance will average above normal and precipitation will be less than was brought by the preceding storm. This disturbance will reach its greatest force on the east side of continent not far from Feb. 17.

Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about Feb. 17, cross Pacific slope by close of 18, great central valleys 19 to 21, northeastern states and eastern provinces 22. Warm wave will cross Pacific slope about Feb. 17, great central valleys 18, northeastern states and eastern provinces 21. Cool wave will cross Pacific slope about Feb. 20, great central valleys 22, northeastern states and eastern provinces 24.

This disturbance will keep well to northward, coming in by way of Denver, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Washington, causing cold, stormy weather, north of the storm path and very warm, threatening weather south of it. This disturbance will be at its greatest force on the Pacific coast about Feb. 17 and will continue to be a severe storm until it gets east of the Rockies. Not much precipitation with this storm. Most important disturbance of February and general crop-weather of March will be forecasted in next bulletin.

I expect to begin the publication of my monthly weather charts in the newspapers in April. These monthly charts will give forecasts of temperatures, rainfall, storms, hot waves, cold waves, etc. They will not be furnished in newspapers that do not publish my weekly bulletins. After the monthly charts are published regularly in the newspapers I do not wish to continue sending them, as I now do, to individuals as I propose to furnish them exclusively to the press.

I am preparing to largely extend my weather work at a far that purpose will organize and establish Foster's Weather Bureau at Washington. For three years I have devoted all my energies to experiments and as such as I can put out forecasts based on the wonderful things I have recently found in nature I have my forecasts will cause a world wide sensation.

My work will all go out through the newspapers that publish it and I will, on receipt of inquiry, with stamp, give names of papers in vicinity of the inquiry, that publish my work.

Middletown.

The installation of the officers of Newport County Pomona Grange, No. 4, Patrons of Husbandry, will take place on Tuesday of next week with Nonquit Grange, Tiverton. The new lecturer, Mrs. William M. Hughes of Portsmouth, will present a program of a patriotic nature, chiefly upon Lincoln and Washington.

"What do you think of a man with a rip in his coat and only three buttons on his vest?" "He should either get married or divorced."—Boston Transcript.

WEEKLY ALMANAC

FEBRUARY 1910	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
12 Sat	7 16	50 8 45	9 25	9 45			
13 Sun	8 51	6 41	0 59	11 10	37		
14 Mon	0 57	16 52	11 34	11 06	11	30	
15 Tues	0 54	5 31	10 06	12 02			
16 Wed	0 51	6 55	0 28	12 28	1 02		
17 Thurs	0 50	6 56	1 14	1 20	1 37		
18 Fri	0 51	6 57	2 51	2 53	3 16		

Last Quarter, 23 day, 6h. 47m., morning.
New Moon, 24 day, 5h. 13m., evening.
First Quarter, 14th day, 11h. 32m., evening.
Full Moon, 25th day, 10h. 33m., evening.

HOUSES, SITES AND FARMS

Persons living in other States, away from Newport and wishing information for themselves or friends regarding Tenements, Houses, furnished and unfurnished, and Farms or Sites for building, can ascertain what they want by writing to

A. O'D. TAYLOR,

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

182 Bellevue Avenue Newport, R. I.

Mr. Taylor's Agency was established in 1887.

He is a Commissioner of Deeds for the principal States and Notary Public.

Has a Branch Office open all summer in Jamestown, for Summer Villas and Country places.

Deaths.

In this city, 5th inst., Ida Redford, wife of Henry L. Hall.
In this city, 6th inst., Hannah M. G., widow of Charles C. Perkins, in the 75th year of her age.
In this city, 7th inst., James, son of John and the late Abba A. Hilton, aged 35 years.
In Portsmouth, 6th inst., Mrs. Laura E. Sumner, in her 65th year.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Wm. Wood

See Face-Smile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR RILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION.

GENUINE CARTER'S LIVER PILLS.

25 Cts. Per Bottle.

MADE ERRORS PURPOSELY

Hall Tried Hard to Get Caught Stealing Bank Funds

OVERLOOKED BY ITS OFFICERS

Did Not Have Nerve to Confess, but by Absence and Lax Methods of Bookkeeping Laid Trap for Himself Which Was Never Sprung—Used Money For Personal Speculation Until He Was Down and Out

Worcester, Mass., Feb. 9.—John A. Hall, ex-treasurer of the Southbridge Savings bank, has told for the first time how he had stolen nearly a million dollars in twenty years.

From his cell in the Worcester jail he gave out the following confession: "I was unfortunate in investments which appeared to be gilt-edged when I took them on. That's the cause of the losses of the Southbridge Savings bank. When I first began to use the bank's money I was successful, but after that I lost. It preyed on my mind and three years ago I began to try to get caught so as to have it all over."

"Two years ago I deliberately went away and remained most of the summer, hoping that the condition of the books would be discovered."

"I left glaring errors behind in a way to attract attention, but they were overlooked, and I returned to Southbridge disappointed to find no notice had been taken of what I had intended to be an exposure."

"Another time I went to Boston and remained three days, leaving papers and glaring entries in my books which a blind man could hardly have overlooked. I expected every moment to hear that the whole thing had been revealed, but when I returned to Southbridge nobody seemed to have made any discovery, and so it went along. I hoped and expected that the discovery would be made."

"I suffered keenly all of that time. It weighed on my mind all of the time. For two years I have tried to have some one examine the books. I have made personal application to the bank directors to have the books examined, and I have talked the matter over time and again, but it is true that aside from my anxiety to have the books examined I gave no hint of their condition, as I did not have the courage to confess."

"Several years ago a relative and I made \$40,000 each in the South station deal in Boston. It was a capital investment and the profit was large, compared with the amount invested. After this, when other investments offered I took them on and made a small profit. Then I developed a losing streak, which has hung to me."

"I patronized Boston and New York brokerage houses to some extent, losing many times where I thought profit was certain. I took little sums from the bank at first to finance fresh investments in the hope of retrieving my fortune. Then from bad, things went to worse."

"No one seemed to take an interest in the bank. No questions were asked and the thing went on from year to year."

"It was easy to get the money. Being a good fellow cost me lots of money. It was one of my principal failings. Money came easy, but it went easier. Investments were easy to find, but it was hard to make them pay."

"The hardest thing to do was to get caught. I tried different methods. I urged President Paige that the books of every bank should be examined, no matter in how good shape the bank appeared to be. I made the same request and argument to other banks of officials."

"All this time I suffered mentally as I had never thought a man could suffer. The sufferings from conscience are worse than those from bodily injuries."

"My mental condition led to gossip starting about my dissipating. The gossips were wrong. I did not drink to excess. It was the constant nightmare in my brain day and night, sleeping and awake, until my face looked careworn and dissipated."

"When I went away for a time I knew I would come back and face the penalty. If the charge had been murder I would have returned to see my family. I am anxious now to have the thing settled and pay the penalty. I have no excuse except as I have said."

The shortage amounts to \$124,412.59 and covers a period of twenty years. As Hall stole only \$100,000 in the past six years that is all he can be held accountable for by the statute of limitations.

To Build Embassies Abroad

Washington, Feb. 11.—The house committee on foreign affairs decided to favorably report the bill providing for the expenditure annually of a sum not exceeding \$500,000 for the erection of American embassies abroad.

Boy Held on Murder Charge
Providence, Feb. 11.—Charged with manslaughter in causing the death of Henry Woge, 14-year-old Raymond Moore was held for the grand jury. Woge died from the effects of an attack upon him in the bowling rooms which he conducted.

Bribery Charges in Kentucky Senate
Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 11.—Secret sessions have been begun by the state senate committee of five appointed to investigate the charge that liquor interests bribed four senators to vote against the county unit bill now pending.

Second Autolet—All except the body and three wheels.—Catholic News.

WOMEN WHO KNEW LINCOLN.

By GERALD PRIME.

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DESPITE his rather gloomy temperament and always present realization of the fearful responsibility which the civil war had fastened upon him, Mr. Lincoln never held himself aloof from the various forms of popular amuse-



ADELINA PATTI, 1863.

ment prevalent in the early sixties. Although they had found little opportunity in early life to cultivate a taste for the theater, both the president and his wife were especially fond of the play and were familiar figures at the capital's rather primitive places of amusement. Although his musical appreciation did not extend beyond a hearty enjoyment of the homely singing of the Hutchinson family, whose ballads had contributed so powerfully to the spread of anti-slavery sentiment throughout the Union, Mr. Lincoln sometimes went to the opera. On one of these occasions he heard Adeline Patti, then in the first flush of her fame as a prima donna. The opera was "Marta," and the diva sang "The Last Rose of Summer" in English. The president was delighted with the song, sought an introduction to the singer and invited her to come to the White House.

The following day when the wonderful young song-bird arrived at the executive mansion Mr. Lincoln was deep in the discussion of some perplexing war problem with the members of his cabinet. When he entered the parlor in which the singer was waiting rather impatiently, his solemn countenance was almost convulsed with anxiety and apprehension. At sight of the diva his drawn features lightened perceptibly,



CHARLOTTE CHADWELL, 1865.

and he greeted her warily and told her of the pleasure her singing had given him.

"I hope to hear you sing 'The Last Rose of Summer' again," he said.

"I'll sing it now," said Patti impulsively, drawing off her gloves and seating herself at the piano.

She was in fine voice, and the inspiration of her distinguished and highly appreciative audience of one made her singing especially effective. Despite the fact that on that very evening she was billed to sing a most exacting role in opera, she poured forth a wealth of melody with unstinted generosity, "Home, Sweet Home." "Su-



ANNA E. DICKINSON, 1862.

wanee River," "Old Kentucky Home," "Comin' Thro' the Rye" and half a dozen other folk songs following in quick succession.

Throughout this impromptu concert Mr. Lincoln sat motionless with his long arms folded and his eyes half closed. When Patti had finished she

Had A Chance to Save Money.

"That man made a million dollars while he was in jail!" said a New York financier.

"Yes, but his case was one of the kind that does not require the expense of alibi testimony."—Washington Star.

"Do You believe in usury?"

"Sure, I paint 'em."—Baltimore American.

turned on the piano stool with a naive "Mr. President, is that enough for today?"

The tired, homely face of the great president relaxed into a smile which the Baroness Cederstrom has not forgotten to this day, so kindly was it and so expressive of wonder and admiration for the singer's art.

"I look upon your visit to me as a special providence," he said. "I shall always remember it."

Another woman whose talent afforded Mr. Lincoln many moments of respite from his arduous and soul-racking labors was Charlotte Crabtree, who under the stage name of Little Lotta was the favorite American comedienne of that period. Although Miss Crabtree was still in her teens, she had already achieved a national reputation as a brilliant impersonator of light comedy roles and had sung and danced herself into the affections of the theater-going public with a cleverness that speedily brought her fame and fortune. Not long before the dreadful tragedy in Ford's theater she played an engagement in Washington, and the president and his family were among her most appreciative admirers.

A famous woman whose intellectuality and remarkable oratorical power made her a person of remarkable interest to the Lincoln family was Anna E. Dickinson, who at that time was at the zenith of her fame as a lecturer against slavery and disunion and kindred topics. Miss Dickinson was an early advocate of emancipation and was accustomed to make frequent visits to the White House to urge Mr. Lincoln to take the step. On these occasions Miss Dickinson was received with the most generous hospitality, and her ultra-radical views were given respectful consideration.

A fourth woman who has carried with her during her long and successful professional career the happy mem-



TERESA CARRENO, 1891.

ory of once having been the means of contributing to the entertainment of Abraham Lincoln is Teresa Carreno, now the most distinguished female piano artist of the day. In those days she was being exploited as a "musical prodigy," and even at that early age she was the mistress of a wonderful technique. The Lincolns went to hear the little Venezuelan maiden play and were delighted with her. She was invited to the White House and played for the president.

All of these women of genius whose blessed privilege it was to dispel a little of the gloom which was even then enshrouding the personality of the greatest man of his age are still in the flesh. Adeline Patti, now the Baroness Cederstrom, is growing old gracefully in her castle in Wales; Lotta, who is as thrifty as she is mentally alert, lives in New York city in a beautiful home of her own; Miss Carreno, whose art has developed into splendid fulfillment of her youthful promise, is still America's premiere pianiste, and Anna Dickinson, broken physically and mentally wrecked, is living in retirement in New York city.

Lincoln's Favorite Poem.

According to those who knew him most intimately, Mr. Lincoln was never again the same man after the death of Anna Rutledge, the "best beloved" of his early manhood. He had always been subject to attacks of mental depression, but after her death they became more frequent and alarming. It was about that time that he came across some verses in the "Poets' Corner" of a rural newspaper which made a strong impression on him. This was the poem beginning "Oh, why should the spirit of mortal be proud?" None who ever heard him repeat these wonderfully plaintive yet curiously empty lines in after life realized that they served to keep in his memory a grief which remained with perpetual insistence in his heart, to which he could not with becoming delicacy allude directly, but there is little doubt that Lincoln never recovered wholly from the loss of his youthful fiancée.

For many months after the passing of this beautiful young woman Lincoln was utterly disconsolate and made no secret of the fact. It was then that these ultra-somber lines seemed to furnish him with a vehicle by means of which he might give expression to some of the sadness of soul which overshadowed him. In the words of one who knew him at the time: "He was heard to murmur them to himself as he slipped into the village at nightfall after an evening visit to the cemetery, and he would suddenly break out with them in little social assemblies after periods of silent gloom. They seemed to come unbidden to his lips."

That poem is now Lincoln's very own. The name of the obscure poet is lost to posterity, but his unpretentious work is associated imperishably with the memory of one of the world's greatest men and interwoven with the history of his supreme sorrow.

Nothing To Record.

"Ever try to keep a diary?"

"No; I'm too busy during the holiday, and after they're over life is a blank."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"I want a man who knows all about aeroplanes, and is sober?"

"I'm just the man you are looking for, sir. Haven't taken a drop in three years."—Life.



Abraham Lincoln

By FRANK H. SWEET.

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Only a baby, fair and small,
Like many another baby
son,

Whose smiles and tears came
swift at call,
Who ate and slept and grew;
that's all—

Our Abraham Lincoln.

Only a boy like other boys,
With tasks and studies,
sports and fun,
Fond of his books and games
and toys,

Living his childish griefs
and joys—
Our backwoods boy,
Lincoln.

Only a lad, awkward and
shy,
Skilled in handling his ax
and gun;
Mastering knowledge that
by and by
Should aid him in duties
great and high—
Our sturdy lad, Lincoln.

Only a man of finest bent,
Hero of battles fought
and won,
Woodchopper, lawyer,
president,

Who served his country and
died content—
Our patriot true, Lincoln.

Only! Ah, what was the
secret, then,
Of his being America's
honored son?

Why was he famed above
all men,
His name upon every
tongue and pen—
The illustrious Lincoln?

A mighty brain, a will to
endure,
Passions subdued, a slave to
none,

A heart that was brave
and strong and sure,
A soul that was noble,
great and pure—
Our Abraham Lincoln.

WHEN LINCOLN DIED.

By JAMES A. EDGERTON.
[Copyright, 1910, by American Press Association.]

When Lincoln died a universal grief
Went round the earth. Men loved him in
that hour.

The north her leader lost, the south her
friend;
The nation lost its savior, and the slave
Lost his deliverer, the most of all.
Oh, there was sorrow mid the humble
poor

When Lincoln died!

When Lincoln died a great soul passed
from earth.

A great white soul, as tender as a child,
And yet as iron-willed as Hercules.
In him were strength and gentleness so
mixed.

That each upheld the other. He pos-
sessed
The patient firmness of a loving heart,
In power he out-kinged emperors, and yet
His mercy was as boundless as his power.

And he was jovial, laughter-loving still,
His heart was ever torn with suffering.
There was divine compassion in the man,
A godlike love and pity for his race.

The world saw the full measure of that
love

When Lincoln died.

When Lincoln died a type was lost to
men.

The earth has had her conquerors and
kings
And many of the common great. Through
all

She only had one Lincoln. There is none
Like him in all the annals of the past.
He was a growth of our new soil, a child
Of our new time, a symbol of the race.
That freedom breeds; was of the lowly
rank.

And yet he seated with ease the highest
height,
Mankind one of its few immortals lost
When Lincoln died.

When Lincoln died it seemed a provi-
dence.

For he appeared as one sent for a work
Whom, when that work was done, God
summoned home.

He led a splendid fight for liberty,
And when the shackles fell the land was
saved.

He laid his armor by and sought his rest
A glory sent from heaven covered him
When Lincoln died.

She Hurried Home.

When South Carolina declared to
secession Mrs. Lincoln was visiting in
the south, where she had gone to at-
tend the wedding of an intimate friend.

The Shake.

"What did you say last night when
Jack asked you to marry him?"

"I shook my head."

"Sidesways or up and down?"—Boston Transcript.

"Polltiness pays."

"Whist! Thirt! explains that it left
its money at home."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

LINCOLN: A BRIGHT BOY.

When Lincoln was about nineteen he
was employed by Mr. Gentry of
Gentryville, Ind., to go with his son Allen
down the river to New Orleans with
a cargo of bacon and other produce.
While they were loading at Rockport,
on the Ohio, Lincoln saw a good deal
of the pretty Miss Roby who after-
ward became the wife of Allen Gen-
try. At this time the young lady evi-
dently had a strong liking for the fu-
ture emancipator. This, however, did
not prevent her from writing of him in
her diary as follows:

"Abe is a long, leggy, gawky boy,
dried up and shriveled. One evening
he and I were sitting on the boat, and
I remarked that the sun was going
down. He said to me: 'That's not so. It
doesn't really go down. It only seems
to. The earth turns from west to east,
and the revolution of the earth carries
us under, as it were. We do the shirk-
ing, as you call it. The sun, as to us,
is comparatively still; its sinking is
only an appearance.' I replied, 'Abe,
what a fool you are!' I found out after-
ward that I was the fool, not Lincoln."

In after years Mrs. Gentry wrote to
one of Lincoln's friends as follows: "I
am now thoroughly satisfied that at
that time Mr. Lincoln knew the gen-
eral laws of astronomy and the move-
ments of the heavenly bodies. He was
better read than the world knows
or is ever likely to know. He was
the learned boy among us unlearned
folk."

Lincoln's Modesty.

When John Locke Scripps went to
him in 1850 for materials for a cam-
paign life Lincoln replied:

"Why, Scripps, it is a great piece of
folly to attempt to make anything out
of me or my early life. It can all be
condensed in a single sentence, and
that sentence you will find in Gray's
'Elegy.'"

"The short and simple annals of
the poor."

"That's my life, and that's all you or
any one else can make of it."

Clancy—O'm after a ticket ter Chi-
cago. Ticket Agent—Do you want an
excursion ticket? One that will take
you there and back? Clancy—Phat's
the sense of me payin' ter go there an'
back when O'm here alriddy?—Hotel
Register.

Mrs. Frost—Who was it that said,
"Peace, perfect peace?"

Mr. Frost—Someone whose telephone
was out of order.—Life.

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE

How She Helped Lincoln With "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

In that little heroic advance guard
of men and women who battled val-
iantly for the spread of anti-slavery
sentiment in this republic Harriet
Beecher Stowe was most conspicu-
ous. Her propaganda was conducted
within her own domestic circle,
and her potent weapon was her pen,
but it accomplished marvels. Her
"Uncle Tom's Cabin" was a real in-
visible armada. Once launched, there
was nothing that could silence its
guns. On its earliest appearance in
serial form it began its career as an
educative force, and it grew daily as a
maker of sentiment.

Nor did it matter much that it was a
work which measured even by the
standards of the time, was not esteem-
ed a noble example of literary handi-
craft. That it was never accepted by
those whose opinion should have been
final as a true picture of conditions as
they actually were did not in the least
mitigate against its potency as a re-
forming agent. It kept right on in its
victorious and convincing way regard-



HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, 1864.

less of the protests that there were no
Legrees or Markses, that the slave
market scene was the product of a dis-
eased imagination and that half the
horrors revealed in its pages were non-
existent.

It was an avant-courier of Abraham
Lincoln and his mission, and the great
emancipator always regarded it as
such. For its author he had the most
appreciative admiration, and she was
always welcomed at the White House.

Why Lincoln Told Stories.

Lincoln undoubtedly appropriated all
the stories he could acquaint himself
with, regardless of their antiquity, and
often, no doubt, he adapted their point
to the conditions of the people he
lived among. His own explanation of
his extraordinary propensity to anec-
dotes in speech or conversation is ex-
cellently given in the Century Maga-
zine by Colonel Silas W. Burt, who re-
lates a remarkable incident, hitherto
unpublished, of civil war history. It
is not necessary in this connection to do
more than quote the words.

"I believe I have the popular reputa-
tion of being a story teller, but I do
not deserve the name in its general
sense, for it is not the story itself, but
its purpose or effect, that interests me.
I often avoid a long and useless dis-
cussion by others or a laborious ex-
planation on my own part by a short
story that illustrates my point of view.
So, too, the sharpness of a refusal or
the edge of a rebuke may be blunted by
an appropriate story, so as to save
wounded feeling and yet serve the pur-
pose. No; I am not simply a story
teller, but story telling as an emollient
saves me much friction and distress."

It may be added that this accords
with the view which most students of
Lincoln's character have reached.

Lincoln's Cabinet.

Lincoln hated to dictate. He shrank
from assuming to control the members
of his cabinet until forced by circum-
stances to take upon himself the re-
sponsibility. His natural preference
was to work with rather than to lead
men. He could not bear to humble
any fellow being, however low his
rank. But he found as emergencies
arose that some one must rule and
that as president he alone was re-
sponsible to the people. His courage
never permitted him to shirk a duty,
and thus little by little his power was
modestly put forth.

When the members of Lincoln's cabi-
net first met probably no one among
them suspected that their counsels
would be ruled by the man who sat
at the head of the table. None of
them knew him, and most of them
felt they were the superiors of the un-
tried and untrained president. They
had all been chosen by him for polit-
ical or party reasons. Four had been
his competitors for the nomination at
Chicago.

Lincoln's Odd Appearance.

Lincoln's favorite outer garb as he
sauntered forth in winter for his office
was an ancient gray shawl. He took
particular pains never to have his hat
brushed or his shoes blacked. His
carpeting threatened at the seams to
disgorge its burden of legal docu-
ments. His green cotton umbrella had
no handle to speak of, and inside
the legend, "A. Lincoln," the letters
cut out of white muslin and sewed to
the faded cloth. Altogether he looked
like the advance agent of a Benham
Thompson show. In 1858 a pair of
spectacles cost him 37½ cents.

The office was in character with the
notorious indifference to appearances
of the senior partner of the firm. Once
a young law student attempted to
blaze a trail through the accumulated
rubbish and found that some seeds
given by a congressman had taken root
and sprouted in the dirt.

"Ain't you humorists hard pressed
for a subject sometimes?"

Oh, no. One thing leads to another.
All the men who figured in the Christ-
mas cigar jokes are now swearing off."
—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"De Villers has quit scorching."

"Machine all in?"

"Nope; he's dead."

"Oh, that doesn't prove anything."
—Harper's Weekly.

PAVED THE WAY FOR LINCOLN.

By WILLARD JAMES.

[Copyright, 1910, by American Press Association.]

ABOUT the time that Abraham
Lincoln began to lip his ear-
liest words in the humble
home in Kentucky in 1811
there was born in the old Bay State
an individual who was destined to be-
come a powerful mold of the nation-



CHARLES SUMNER, 1860.

al sentiment which bore the great war
president into the White House. He
was Charles Sumner, whose mission
it was to become the successor of Dan-
iel Webster in the United States sen-
ate, and the uncompromising foe of
slavery and disunion. He plied him-
self against the advocates of the fugi-
tive slave law in the senate and made
a speech which upset all the specious
theories of those who were its cham-
pions. In the famous debate on the
Kansas-Nebraska bill in 1851 he di-
rected all the keenest shafts of his
wit and logic against the measure, and
he won. Two years later he made the
famous speech on the contest in Kan-
sas which so excited the ire of the
bellacose Preston Brooks that he sought
vengeance. His speech entitled
"The Barbarism of Slavery" was read
all over the country and produced a
tremendous effect.

Gerrit Smith was a pioneer in the
dissemination of anti-slavery doctrine.
As early as 1835 he practically with-
drew from all other enterprises and
devoted himself and his substance to
the spread of anti-slavery principles.



GERRIT SMITH, 1861.

He inherited one of the largest landed
estates in the country, and as an ear-
nest of his devotion to the cause he
proceeded to distribute 200,000 acres of
it among the needy without distinction
of color, which was a daring deed for
that time. He was more measured than
commended for his indeliberate gen-
erosity, but he met the criticisms of
his opponents with a dignity of speech
and manner that won him hosts of
friends. In those days the term "aboli-
tionist" was used only as an expres-
sion of reproach, but Smith assumed
it boldly and was prepared to defend
it on all occasions. He was pre-emi-
nently one of those who made it pos-
sible to elect Abraham Lincoln.

Edward Everett was by temperament
frankly conservative. He was first of
all a scholar, and his tastes and his
principles made him the foe of all-dis-
cord and violence. He had a profound



EDWARD EVERETT, 1860.

distaste for the storm which was
brewing, and his love of concord in-
spired him to work for conciliation
rather than to take sides with those
who regarded the struggle as inevita-
ble. It was his very hesitation in
avowing himself an abolitionist that
contributed to the growth of Lincoln
and his principles.

Seedy Gent—By Jove, old man, how
well you're looking, and what a clever
thing that was you said last night!

The Other—Awfully sorry, but I
can't possibly spare more than a dol-
lar.—The Tattler.

CASTORIA.

The Kid You Hear About.

Signs the
Signature

Cast H. Fletcher

Historical and Genealogical.

Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed:

1. Names and dates must be clearly written.
2. The full name and address of the writer must be given.
3. Subscribers' names must be given in full.
4. Questions always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature.
5. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in plain envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and the signature.

Direct all communications to
Miss F. M. TILLEY,
Newport Historical Rooms,
Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1910.

QUERIES.

6605. TALEMAN—Who was Sarah, wife of Jonathan Talem, of Dartmouth, Mass? He died 1702. She died after 1748. They had a son Timothy, born at Dartmouth, Feb. 23, 1704, died after 1748, married Dec. 25, 1729, Mary Dyer, of Dartmouth. Who were her parents?—R. T.

6606. PHILLIPS—What was the date of birth of Mercy Phillips, wife of Richard Sayles, of Southfield, R. I., married Nov. 24, 1707? Would like her parentage.—J. S. J.

6607. GADCOMB—Who were the ancestors of William Gadcomb, of Gloucester, R. I.? He died in 1792. He married Amy Owen, about 1788. Who were her parents?—R. E. W.

6608. RAZE—Who were the parents of Hannah Raze, of Attleboro, Mass? She died Sept. 26, 1792, wife of Jonathan Jencks, of Cumberland, R. I.—L. P.

6609. HOLBROOK—Would like parentage, with birth, marriage and death dates, of Elizabeth Holbrook, of Hingham, Mass. She married Jonathan Sprague, of Providence, R. I.—G. F.

6610. SLACK—Who were the parents of Mary Slack, born probably at Attleboro, Mass., who died before 1720?—S. B. S.

6611. THOMAS—Who were the ancestors of Alice Thomas, who married Philip Thimbleton, of East Greenwich, R. I.? She was born 1718, died 1778.—M. K.

6612. COOLIDGE—Who was Susan, wife of Richard Coolidge, of Watertown, Mass., born about 1660, died Oct. 20, 1736, married 1701?—M. K.

6613. BENNETT—Has any one ever found the maiden name and ancestry of Anna, wife of Samuel Bennett, of Providence, R. I.? She died about 1705. Would like full dates of birth, marriage and death.—A. M.

6614. THORNTON—Who was Elizabeth Thornton, born Watertown, Mass., Mar. 1, 1722.—M. K.

6615. GOULD—Who were the ancestors of John Gould, whose marriage was published at Eastham, Mass., to Ruth Godfrey, Aug. 18, 1730? Who were the parents of Ruth Godfrey?—M. Y.

6616. TUCKER—Who were the ancestors of Elizabeth Tucker, born Aug. 24, 1691, at Dartmouth, Mass., died March 2, 1763, married Feb. 20, 1745, Abraham Barker, of Tiverton, R. I.—B. C.

6617. POTTER—Who were the parents of Mary Potter, of Hopkinton, R. I., who married John Sullivan, of Westerly, Apr. 10, 1733? She was born May 30, 1755, died Sept. 10, 1793.—L. B. P.

6618. WYATT—What was the ancestry of William Wyatt, born probably at Dorchester, baptized Mar. 2, 1645, died at Milton, Mass., Jan. 8, 1727-57? She married Thomas Vose, whose ancestry I should like. He was born about 1641, died Apr. 23, 1708. When were they married? Would like list of their children. Have son Henry Vose, born April 8, 1663; died Apr. 20, 1760, married Elizabeth Badcock, May 18, 1686. Would like her parentage.—H. H.

6619. HALL—Would like parentage and dates of birth and marriage of Mary, wife of William Hall, of Portsmouth, R. I. She died after 1650. He was born 1613, died 1675. They had son William, born at Portsmouth, died 1699, married Jan. 26, 1671, Alice Tripp, of Portsmouth.—M. H.

6620. HAYNES—Who were the ancestors of Meriah Haynes, of North Kingstown, R. I., who married Oct. 15, 1769, Caleb Hall? He was born 1738, died 1801. What were the dates of her birth and death?—M. H.

6621. ANTHONY—Would like ancestral line of Susanna Anthony, of Tiverton, R. I., who married Abraham Barker. She was born 1723, died 1801. He was born 1718, died 1775.—S. W. D.

6622. TERRY—Would like full dates of birth, marriage and death of John Terry, of South Kingstown, R. I. He died 1782, married Joanna Sprague, of Providence, R. I.—A. M.

Election of Officers.

Torpedo Station Mutual Benefit Association.

President—Horace S. Brown.
Vice President—William Street.
Treasurer—Samuel M. Millington.
Financial Secretary—Samuel A. Hilton.

Newport Police Relief Association.

President—William F. Watson.
Vice President—Charles S. Gregory.
Secretary—Allen C. Griffith.
Treasurer—Joseph A. Schneider.
Member of Board of Directors, for five years—George C. Barker.

Members of Finance Committee—For three years, John O. Gifford, for one year, to fill a vacancy, Joseph K. Allen.

Entertainment Committee—John F. Leonard, Joseph P. Duxan, Andrew R. Newton.

Jamstown.

Mr. W. H. Brooks has been spending a few days in Providence, guest of his daughter, Mrs. Raymond Waldron.

CAUGHT THE MOOD.

The Incident That Helped Verdi With His "Miserere."

Men of genius are confessedly creatures of mood. Grief and adversity have often been a real help to them rather than a hindrance. Poe, it is said, produced "The Raven" while sitting at the bedside of his sleeping but dying wife. Many similar instances might be cited, but an anecdote of Verdi, told by Carlo Ceccarelli, will suffice.

On one occasion when Verdi was engaged on his well known opera, "Il Trovatore," he stopped short at the passage of the "Miserere," being at a loss to combine notes of sufficient sadness and pathos to express the grief of the prisoner, Mauro.

Sitting at his piano in the deep stillness of the winter night, his imagination wandered back to the stormy days of his youth, endeavoring to extract from the past a plaint, a groan, like those which escaped from his breast when he saw himself forsaken by the world. All in vain!

One day at Milan he was unexpectedly called to the bedside of a dying friend, one of the few who had remained faithful to him in adversity and prosperity. Verdi at the sight of his dying friend felt a lump rise in his throat. He wanted to weep, but so intense was his grief that not a tear flowed to the relief of his anguish.

In an adjoining room stood a piano. Verdi, under one of those sudden impulses to which men of genius are sometimes subject, sat down at the instrument and there and then improvised the sublime "Miserere" of the "Trovatore." The musician had given utterance to his grief.

QUEER JEWELRY.

Telegraph Wire Necklaces and Insulators as Earrings.

The aesthetic and decorative uses to which barbarians will turn objects which to civilized races are things of the humblest utility are amusingly illustrated by this "fashionable" note from West Africa taken from an Italian newspaper:

For some time the officials of the German colony in Southwest Africa noticed that the telegraph wires and other accessories of the electrical plant disappeared as by magic immediately after they had been put up. The most diligent inquiries remained fruitless.

From other parts of the German possessions came reports of strange predilections for articles of German commerce, as, for example, rubber heels, garters, buckles, and so forth, things which the natives of those countries do not generally use.

The governor of the colony gave an entertainment one year in honor of the emperor's birthday and invited the chiefs of the different tribes to it. What was his surprise when he saw these native gentlemen appear with his stolen telegraph wires twisted round their illustrious necks. The higher the dignity the more rings of the wire were round the neck.

Inquiries were soon started in the outlying villages, and it came to light that the white china insulators of the telegraph poles had become earrings. A young lady of the highest distinction in native society wore a rubber heel hanging from her nose, and a young man who was a well known dandy was dangling from his ears a pair of beautiful pink silk garters.

A Soldier's Beginnings.

We were visiting at Sandringham, Sir Evelyn Wood, who is very deaf, crept up as near as he could to the musicians, and in one of the pauses he said to me, "Are you fond of music?" I answered, "Yes." "Do you play anything?" I said, "No." "Well," he went on, "I am so fond of it that, would you believe it, I began to practice scales at twenty-four, but one day my sister came up and put her hand on my shoulder and said, 'My dear boy, you had better give that up, and so I did.' He also told me that he began life as a sailor, then went to the bar and finally entered the army. The only profession he had not tried was the church, and his enemies say, he would have tried that, only he did not know what church to choose. 'Life of Sir William Broadbent'."

The Falling Branch.

In the grounds of Dalhousie castle, Scotland, is said to be a famous example of the sympathy of the vegetable world with human death. It was anciently believed in the neighborhood that a branch always fell from this oak when a member of the family died. Apparently the fall of the original tree early in the eighteenth century did not break the sympathy, for a new one sprang from the old root, and it is upon record that as lately as 1874 an old forester, seeing a branch fall from this on a still day, cried, "The laird's dead now!" News of the death of Earl of Dalhousie's death soon followed.

Straightforward.

He—You mustn't believe every beggar who comes to your door. She—But this was no common beggar. He was a sea captain who had lost everything in a shipwreck. He—How do you know he was? She—He told a straightforward story about how his ship went to pieces on the coast of Switzerland.

The pastor and his wife had called upon a member of the congregation, a widow with a small but exceedingly lively boy, and were on their way home. "Well," said the preacher, "he seems to be a very intelligent woman anyhow."

"Yes."

"And very positive in expressing her opinions."

"On the contrary," said his wife, "she struck me as being strongly negative."

"Negative? How?"

"Everything she said to her little boy began with a 'Don't, Johnny!'"

Exchange.

"Before I married," said Mr. Henpeck, "I didn't know what it meant to support a wife." "I presume you know now?" "Yes, indeed. I looked up the word 'support' in the dictionary and discovered that one of its meanings is 'endure.'—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Where Is It?

On the floor, underneath that pile of papers, or shut up in the desk perhaps, at any rate not in sight and you're ready to settle down for an evening's read. Your case? Then why don't you get

A BOOKCASE

And not let your books lie helter-skelter about your living rooms? Expense surely can't be the drawback, else you don't know bookcase values here.

A SECTIONAL, of course, is the real up-to-date sort to buy—the real practical sort, too; accommodates itself to your needs so easily. Every first-class furniture store that can sell "The Gunn." Practical handlers agree in its being the best stocked, best constructed, most practical. All can't handle it—one in a town, that's all. We're the handlers here. Let us tell you, on the sly, that our Gunn prices are a little lower than anybody sells any other sort of a section case for.

A. C. TITUS CO.,

225-229 THAMES STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.

To WASHINGTON and the SOUTHLAND.

TWO LUXURIOUS TRAINS

FEDERAL EXPRESS

Through service. You pass through New York without changing cars. To India traveling alone this is a great advantage.

These trains are splendidly equipped—ventilated buffet parlor car, dining car, and sleeping car.

FEDERAL EXPRESS

Daily, Sundays included. Through sleeping car between Boston and Philadelphia and Washington.

Due Washington at 9:45 a. m. Prompt connection for all Southern Winter Resorts.

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A QUALITY TALK.

When buying Fire Insurance buy the best; that is buy it in Companies who have passed through great conflagrations; notably the San Francisco conflagration with the highest credit. Their cost is the same.

WE have the Companies.

WM. E. BRIGHTMAN,

169 THAMES STREET.



LOCAL CONTRACT OFFICE, 41 Spring St., Newport, R. I.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

Public Hearing.

House of Representatives, Providence, Feb. 8, 1910.
The Committee on Special Legislation of the House of Representatives will hear all persons interested in the bill entitled, Resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State (H. 8, Biennial Session.)

to Committee Room 202, State House, Providence, on TUESDAY, Feb. 15th, 1910, upon the rising of the House.

GEORGE A. JEPHERSON, Chairman.

JACOB A. EATON, Clerk.

Probate Court of the City of Newport, February 10th, 1910.

Estate of Ann Brophy.

An instrument in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of Ann Brophy, late of said Newport, deceased, is presented for probate, and the same is referred to the Twenty-eighth day of February, instant, at ten o'clock a. m., at the Probate Court Room, in said Newport, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

Newport, February 12th, 1910.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that he has been appointed by the Probate Court of the City of Newport, Administrator of the estate of CATHERINE H. READ, late of said Newport, deceased, and has given bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the clerk of said court, within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

JOHN P. PECKHAM.

Probate Court of the City of Newport, February 7th, 1910.

Estate of Eliza K. Sayer.

PEITION in writing is made by Mary A. Sayer, of said Newport, praying, for reasons therein stated, that Charles A. Brackett, of said Newport, or some other suitable person, may be appointed conservator of the property of Eliza K. Sayer, of full age, of said Newport, and said petition is received and referred to the Twenty-eighth day of February, instant, at ten o'clock a. m., at the Probate Court Room in said Newport, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury, citation having been served according to law.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

Back Numbers.

"William," said Mrs. Van Gelder to the man of all work, "I want you to clean out that large closet in the hall just outside the parlor. Burn all the old newspapers, waste paper and any other rubbish you may find there."

After a short time she met William in the hall carrying in his arms a huge pile of sheet music, the property of her eldest daughter.

"What are you going to do with that music?" she asked.

"Why, burn it, sure, as you told me to. It was in the closet there with the other rubbish."

"But I didn't mean the music. Put it back at once."

Nothing his mistress' displeasure, William inquired in surprise:

"Why, hasn't she played it all?"

MORTGAGEE'S SALE

WILL BE SOLD at public auction, on MONDAY, March 7th, 1910, at 2:30 o'clock p. m., at Little Compton, R. I., on the premises hereinafter described, by virtue of the power of sale contained in a mortgage deed made by Henry P. Cus, bearing date May 10th, 1906, and recorded in the records of land evidence in the town of Little Compton, in the county of Newport and State of Rhode Island, in real estate mortgage book, No. 12, page 35, the conditions of said mortgage having been broken:

A certain farm or tract of land situated in the town of Little Compton aforesaid, about one mile south of Adamsville with a dwelling house and other buildings thereon, together with all the property of whatever description we have on said farm.

Said farm is bounded southerly by land now or formerly of Nathaniel Gifford; northerly by said Nathaniel Gifford's land and land belonging to the heirs of Joseph Gifford; easterly and westerly by roads, containing by estimation twenty acres, be the same more or less.

Being the same premises conveyed to E. and S. Taylor, by Charles L. Simmons, March 28th, A. D. 1884, and recorded in the No. 15, page 30 of the land records for said Town of Little Compton.

By order of the owners and holders of said mortgage, who hereby give notice of their intention to bid at said sale or at any postponement or adjournment thereof.

Providence, R. I., February 7th, 1910.

WILLIAM S. GOSWELL, Clerk.

161 THAMES STREET, Attorney for the Mortgagees.

"MEET ME AT BARNEY'S"

THE BEST

pianos made are always to be found here at lower prices than you can secure them elsewhere. We buy largely and carefully.

We save money in the buying, and we divide that saving with you.

Don't fail to come to us before you buy, as we can positively and absolutely save money for you.

BARNEY'S MUSIC STORE.

110 THAMES STREET.

Reason Enough.

Mrs. Newlywed (weeping)—Henry, I am sure I have grounds for a divorce!

I am positive that you have deceived me!

Mr. Newlywed—What in the world do you mean? What have I done to arouse such a suspicion?

Mrs. Newlywed (weeping harder)—I saw a memorandum in your pocket this morning to—to buy some new ribbons for your typewriter!—Judge.

No. 1972 REPORT

Of the condition of the NEWPORT NATIONAL BANK, at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business January 31, 1910.

RESOURCES. DOLLARS.
Loans and discounts \$18,741.32
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured 1,115.25
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation 100,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc. 65,000.00
Banking-house, furniture and fixtures 12,000.00
Due from approved reserve agents 11,862.17
Exchanges for clearing house 6,561.81
Fractional paper currency, tickets and cents 646.70